CHECK IT OUT	WHAT TO DO	WHAT TO ASK...
1 The early Moon was hot from its formation. Its rocks – at least the upper layer – were molten. The bottle **of water represents the ocean of molten rock — magma — that covered the Moon** just after it formed. There are different items set out on the table. Some float in water and others sink. You will use the cup of water to test them.	Make some predictions…	Which items will **sink** and which will **float?**

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2 **Test** your predictions!	**Add one piece** of each type of item to the cup of water.	Why did **some items float and others sink?** Which items could **represent dense minerals** on the Moon? Which items could **represent the materials that floated** to the top of the magma ocean?

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3 There were **different materials inside the early Moon's outer layers**, and at first, they were all mixed together. Use the items you tested to **make a model** of the infant Moon's super-hot rock soup!	**Choose two types of items – one that sinks and one that floats** – to add to your bottle. (**Or, pour the water out** into a pitcher or bucket and **use a different liquid instead**!) **Use the funnel to add a *small* handful** of each to the bottle. If you are adding a liquid, pour in just two to three tablespoons. **Tighten the cap on the bottle, shake it,** and **watch carefully**.	Once everything has settled, **note the order** of the three different layers. What is on the very bottom? What is in the middle? Which items floated to the top?

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4 **The rock on the table – anorthosite – formed on Earth.** There are also anorthosite rocks on the Moon. They are made of minerals (called plagioclase feldspar) that floated to the top of the magma ocean and solidified as rock.	**Feel and study the rock.** Rocks like these on the Moon were the first to form, 4.5 billion years ago. We are lucky to be able to study these old Moon rocks. None of the Earth's "infant" rocks are left. Processes on Earth – the rock cycle – recycled them all.	Is the **color** of the rock relatively light or dark? On the Moon, rocks that formed during its "infancy" have this same kind of coloring.

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5 Rocks like the Earth rock were found on the Moon and brought back to study in laboratories! **Scientists are still looking inside lunar rocks for pieces of infant crust** to learn more about how the early Moon cooled.	**Check out the Moon map** and see where these types of rocks — the oldest on the Moon! — are usually found. Notice how these areas are relatively light in color, similar to the light-grey color of the Earth rock.	Go outside sometime and look at the Moon. Can you **find these light-grey areas on the Moon?**

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6 **Scientists also use computers to help them imagine and test their ideas** about how the Moon used to be.	**Draw** on the *Infant Moon: Moon Mix!* comic panel. Show, comic-book style, how different items separate in the bottle – just like the materials in the Moon's magma ocean!	Does your *Moon Mix!* bottle help you **imagine how the magma ocean separated**, with the top layer cooling to form light-grey rocks?